TWO CENTS.

TROUBLE EXPECTED

Police Authorities Watching the Local Chinese War.

AN ATTEMPT TO BURN A LAUNDRY

Oil Soaked Material Ignited and Thrown Into an Area.

DETECTIVES DETAILED

It is apparent to the police that the time is not far distant when the members of the local Chinese colony will give them considerable trouble, and that in their efforts to get rid of their rivals in business they may do serious injury to some citizens not of their own race. When the last of the Chinese cases were dismissed the police and that he will elect twenty. had hoped there would be no more annoyance from the celestials, but the former crime of attempted murder was followed last night by the serious offense of attempted arson. Had the fire flend succeeded several lives would in all probability have been sacrificed.

The attempt was made on the building when the firebug operated, an hour when the occupants of adjoining houses were in

the occupants of adjoining houses were in their beds asleep. Had the fire gained any headway, they would no doubt have had a narrow escape at least, and perhaps would have perished in the flames.

Wah Lee and his cousin were in the laundry at the time, and they were startled at the cry of "fire" and the subsequent smell of burning cil under the side window. Those who had been bent upon destroying his laundry, and perhaps Wah himself, had used fully three quarts of kerosene oil, which had been poured over some Chinese paper and newspaper in a gallon milk can.

Rival Chinamen Are Suspected.

Rival Chinamen Are Suspected. This they had ignited, and had then thrown the can into a small areaway open ing into the cellar. Two men were seen there, and it is said they were not dressed in Chinese costumes, but even if this be true, the police think there is no doubt that the attempt was made by Chinamen. The presence of the Chinese paper in the can indicates this, and then the Chinese know of no American people who are incensed

of no American people who are incensed against them.

Policeman Wagner, who was near by at the time, responded to a call, and extinguished the flames, with the assistance of the celestials. Water-soaked clothes, soup and buckets of water were thrown upon the fire, and the result was that only the outer boards of the house were scorched.

Tried to Throw It in the Cellar.

When the can full of burning stuff was thrown in the areaway it was evidently the intention of the incendiaries to throw it into the cellar, where it would set fire to the side wall and the flooring, but there were two pieces of board put across the

opening to make the coal cellar burglar-proof.

This affair, happening as it did, shows the police that the Chinese trouble is by no means ended, and that although the trouble means ended, and that although the trouble is confined to the celestials, they realize that such affairs as the shooting and the recent attempt at arson may result in injury to persons other than celestials. Should these dangerous affairs continue, it is possible that an effort will be made to get a Chinese detective here. Such an officer in New York is being talked of, and Charlie Ton Sing of Greely expedition fame is men-tioned for the place.

Detectives Detailed on the Case.

Inspector Hollinberger, who realizes the importance of prosecuting these cases, detailed Detectives Carter and Gallaher on the case this afternoon, and these officers will make an effort to apprehend the of-

Why this attempt should have been made Why this attempt should have been made on Wah Lee's place is not known, for he does not keep a cut-rate laundry, nor has he figured in any manner, so far as the police know, in the recent Chinese trouble. But Wah has his own idea about the matter. He has only been located there a few months, while across the street is an old established laundry, conducted by Sam Wah; then, not many squares away there are several more laundries. Wah Lee says his business has largely increased lately, and the other Chinamen want to get rid of and the other Chinamen want to get rid of him. He told this to a Star reporter this afternoon, and he also said that there is a colored man who saw the two Chinamen run from where the attempt to burn the building was made and enter a particular laundry

Inspector Hollinberger is determined to have the guilty ones apprehended if pos-sible and has instructed the officers to leave no stone unturned in making the investiga-tion.

"SPOTTING" LETTER CARRIERS. The Matter to Be Discussed at the Philadelphia Convention.

The letter carriers' convention in Phila delphia September 2 will take up the recent so-called investigation of letter carriers by inspectors from the Post Office Department It is charged that the inspectors reported on trifling offenses so far back that the carriers when questioned about them could not remember the circumstances. The car riers insist that the inspectors in their 'spotting' exaggerated and magnified what they saw and tried to make out charges in order to show they were themselve working hard. One of the inspectors spenseveral days at Cape May when he was supposed to be at work, and was exposed supposed to be at work, and was exposed by the accidental drowning of the young woman he took there. When taken into custody by the Cape May officers he gave three different names in the effort to conceal his identity and not give away the fact that a force of inspectors were working on the Philadelphia force. When the facts came out, the department condoned the young man's offeres It is claimed the young man's offense. It is claimed that most of the real trouble at Philadel-

place-the general office of the factory. SUGAR BOUNTY CASES.

pla is due to incomplete districts, and not to any faithlessness on part of the carriers. In one case it was found that a carrier had two blocks set down in his

bailiwick when, in fact, his ground was

pied by a large manufacturing con and he had to leave mail at but one

Controller Bowler Will Decide Them

The decision of Controller Bowler of the Treasury Department on the sugar bounty cases will probably be rendered in about two weeks. The controller stated to a Star reporter today that he had been informed by Senator Manderson that the briefs of the counsel for the sugar growers were in the hands of the printer, and would be for-warded to him in three days. Mr. Bowler has considered the arguments made at the

Government Receipts.

National bank notes received for redemp tion today, \$157,962. Government receipts-From internal revenue, \$337,300; customs \$229,260; miscellaneous, \$13,985.

It Will Be Decided at the Philadelphia Primaries Tonight.

Claims Made by the Senator's Friends and His Enemics-He Has

It is expected that tonight will decide whether or not Quay is to be boss in Pennsylvania. The control of the state convention is expected to turn on the result in the Philadelphia primaries, where the greatest strength of the anti-Quay combine is supposed to be. There are various statemerts as to the number of delegates he must get in that city in order to control the convention, and also as to the number he is likely to get. The anti-Quay people say that he will not get more than six or eight delegates, and that he cannot win with ess than twenty. His friends just reverse these figures. They say that eight or ten will give him control of the convention,

Contest Grows More Bitter. The contest grows more bitter as it draws to a close. The anti-Quay people say that from the first Quay has followed a course calculated to increase the number of his enemies, and that even if he should win now it would be the end of his political The attempt was made on the building career in the state. They charge him with occupied on the lower floor by Wan Lee and his cousin, and it was after 11 o'clock politics and national affairs into which the state politics enter, but with insisting upon meddling with every question merely local to some particular section of the state. They say he has carried it too far, and has made such powerful enemies that his overthrow is assured. They charge the successes he has mat with at the primaries. successes he has met with at the primaries successes he has met with at the primaries thus far were largely due to democratic rotes being cast at the republican primaries. On the other hand, Quay's friends charge nearly all the crimes in the catalogue to what they term the "hog combine," and claim that Quay has already got his enemies on the run and will come out victor.

Quay Has Gained Much Ground. It is too near the close of the fight for claims to count. The indications are that. whether he wins or not, Quay has gained much ground during the fight, which he has conducted with great skill and vigor. The outcome of the fight is regarded as

The outcome of the fight is regarded as important in its bearing on national politics, and in that balance may be weighed the difference between the nomination of one candidate or another at the republican national convention.

The democrats draw some hope from the fight in the republican ranks, and some of them are even sanguine enough to calculate on possibly carrying the state next year if the fight is kept up. But, aside from the overwhelming normal republican majority in the state to quench such visionary hopes, there remains the fact that there is about as bitter antagonism between the Harrity and anti-Harrity factions in the democratic party as there is tions in the democratic party as there is between the friends and enemies of Quay in the republican party.

The Really Important Thing. The really important thing depending

upon the republican primaries is the determination of who will control the Pennsylvania delegation to the republican national convention. This will have a great deal to do with determining the character of the national platform and nomination.

MORA CLAIM SETTLEMENT.

No Interest to Be Paid — A Possible Hitch on One Point.

An agreement has been signed by Secreof State Olney, Minister Dupuy de Mr. Mora's counsel, providing for the settlement of the Mora claim on the basis of \$1,500,000 on the 15th of September next. By the agreement, the claimant waives all demands for interest and accepts the amount named as full satisfaction of the

This agreement was reached as the reand the result of negotiations conducted between Minister De Lome and Secretary Olney largely since their departure from Washington. The memorandum was signed one day last week, Mr. Mora and the attorneys being summoned to New England for the purpose of consultation, and to attach their significant control of the consultation, and to attach their significant controls. of consultation and to attach their sig-

natures.

There is only one point on which it ap-There is only one point on which it appears possible that there may yet be a possible hitch. The Spanish government insists that the payment shall be made by Ceptain General Campos, in charge of the Spanish forces in Cuba, and that the money shall be transferred to Mora or his representatives in Havana. Mr. Mora does not accept that condition, and insists that as the settlement is the result of negotiations. settlement is the result of negotiations

the settlement is the result of negotiations between Spain and the United States the payment should be made either in Madrid or Washington.

The agreement provides that the claim shall be paid in Spanish gold dollars, which are of slightly less value than the American coins. International lawyers say that the instructions of Congress contained in the instructions of Congress contained in the resolution directing the State Department to collect not only the principal, but the interest on this claim, is in no sense binding, and that in case the point is raised in any way it will be sufficient to show that Mr. Mora had the right to waive the

TWO DOLLARS FOR ONE.

The Aladdin-Like Performance Which

Secretary Morton Promises. Secretary Morton announces his intention, as soon as the silver market "sags little," to pay his clerks in silver again, two dollars for every one due them, using Mexican silver dollars for the purpose. Mexican dollars at market prices have within three months been worth as little as forty-eight cents, United States money, as forty-eight cents, thired states money, but are now worth fifty-three cents. As the Mexican dollar usually passes—anywhere except at a bank—as well as the American dollar, and in point of fact contains fifteen more grains of silver, and is, therefore intrinsically, worth more the therefore, intrinsically worth more, the clerks say they shall watch the silver market anxiously, and when it goes down sufficiently to justify the Secretary's proposed joke, they will see that he is politely reminded of it.

HIS NEW COMMISSION.

That for Minister Rausom Did Not Ar-

Ex-Senator Ransom's new comm minister to Mexico had not reached the White House this afternoon at 1 o'clock. His personal friends here have good reasons for believing that he will be reap-pointed within the next twenty-four hours. His health is entirely restored, and he will return to Mexico without delay.

Gev. Oates of Alabama is in the city and

teday called on the acting secretary of the

Mr. J. B. Moore, who was assistant secretary of state under Cleveland's first administration, is in the city. He is now professor of law in Columbia College, New

York.

Postmaster General Wilson spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in Charlestown, W. Va., and returned to the department at noon yesterday.

All the Shops Burned. CAMDEN, Mich., August 20.-The entire

QUAY'S FATE AS LEADER STREET CAR PERILS

their cars when signaled, or their disposition to start the cars too soon when a pas senger is attempting to get on or off. The absence of rules, or the failure to enforce the rules if they exist, is a constant source of complaint among passengers. The matter was brought to the attention of the District Commissioners vesterday by Mr. Jacob Frech of 514 L street northeast. Mr. Frech's particular complaint was against the Columbia road, but what he said voiced com plaints frequently heard against other roads. The possibility of a police regulation governing the stopping and starting of cars was suggested in the interview yesterday Mr. Frech's statement to the Commission ers was embodied in a communication to those officials, in which Mr. Frech says:

"I have the honor to represent that, notwithstanding protest made, it has been for a long time the practice on the Columbia cable line to violate three necessary rules for the safety of passengers, and which rules are unknown to the passengers concerned, viz.:

"First.-Failing to stop for a man when he signals at the regular stopping place. It is a rule of the company that cars stop only on the near crossing. When an apparently able-bodied man signals the car, while standing at the regular stopping man will frequently give no sign that he sees the man if he is the only one to get on; he will not bring the car to a stop, but he will, however, somewhat reduce the speed, so as to tempt or invite the man to jump aboard the moving car as it glides by him.

him.
"If the man declines to jump aboard, and if the conductor has observed him, the conductor will then, and not till then, pull the bell to stop; by the time the car is thus stopped it is far beyond the man; usually fifty feet.
"The conductor, with visible impatience, waits for the man to come up to the car.

waits for the man to come up to the car, and when near it pulls the starting bell

and when near it pulls the starting bell and makes him jump on a moving car anyhow or stay behind.

"In either event the man feels himself placed in a ridiculous position, and the rext time a gripman with a far-off, straightahead look in his eyes, whom he has signaled, lets a car glide by him, he meekly submits, takes his charces and jumps on.

"Why does he not complain each time?

"As a rule he does not get near the gripman; he may once ask the conductor:

Why didn't the car stop for me?"

"The reply is, "The gripman did not see you."

A Case in Point.

"Second. Ringing the starting bell before the man is safely on. Whenever the car does come to a full stop for a man, under any circumstances, perhaps at a transfer station the conductor is likely to ring the starting bell when the lone man, or the last man of a party, is not yet on the car.
"On Tuesday afternoon, 6 o'clock, August 13, a party of three men came to a standing east-bound car at 14th street and New York avenue. As one of the men had both hands on the nandle bars to enable him to step in the car started; he had not to get either foot on the stepping l; was dragged; finally let go and violently thrown full length on the

pavement.
"The conductor stopped the car in about 100 feet from where the man lay; waited till he got up; then started his car, letting

the men stand there.
"I said to the conductor that I thought the men stand there.
"I said to the conductor that I thought the man was hurt; stepped off the car, went to the man and told him that I had been trying to get the practice stopped which had caused the accident to him by writing to the president of the road, and as the president did not seem to believe either that it existed or that it was a dangerous practice, I wished that he would bring this case to his attention. One of his friends earnestly protested against his entering complaint, and gave as a reason that they would all be brought in as witnesses and would have to lose time. The injured man said nothing. The third man finally gave me his own name and residence, in case I wished to make use of it.

Only by Accident.

"This incident illustrates two things: "I. The possibility of serious accident to a man if the conductor rings the bell before he is safely on the car.

"2. The natural reluctance of an in stinctively polite man to contend for some thing that he does not definitely understand

to be his right.

"Here was a man who, by a mere chance, was thrown away from the car instead of under it, but who would neither do anything himself to institute inquiry into the cause of an evil he did not understand nor let any one else use his name in connec-

tion with it.
"3. Ringing the starting bell before the "Whenever a lone man or last man of a party is getting off a car it has been the practice of conductors to ring the starting bell before the man has safely stepped off. "This practice is evidently so much more dangerous to a man than when he is getdangerous to a man than when he is get-ting on that it needs no illustrations here. "I append hereto copies of correspondence had with the president of the company, giving instances in detail and reasons why I think the three practices are extremely

to the conductors nor the gripmen for the origin or continuance of these practices, as they are evidently the result of the policy of the management and have received ley of the management, and have received no check, except, perhaps, in the grosses

instances.
"To my five letters written in a period of nine months I have received but one in reply, dated July 16. This letter admits the existence of the practice of the gripman and conductor combining to compel a wait and conductor combining to compel a waiting man to jump on a car as it passes him at a regular stopping place, and states that it is wholly wrong and contrary to the printed rules of the company.

"But it does not say that any steps will be taken in the matter. Nor does it even refer to the two other practices of ringing the starting bell before a man is safely on or safely off the car.

Discretion of the Employes. "All three of these practices it is evi-

dently the intention of the company to leave to the judgment and discretion of the conductor and gripman, who will be ex-

STREET CAR PERILS

deliberately planned, skillfully executed and sophistically explained when occasion requires, and who, therefore, continue to protest against the dangerous imposition."
Having received but one letter in reply, and that so ur satisfactory, Mr. Frick states that he called at the office of the company on July 24 and found there the president, the superintendent, and two other officials of the road, and had an interview with them on the subject.

Mr. Frick concludes that it is fallacious reasoning in regard to the different causes of delay that leads the management of the company to encourage the practice, in the belief that it saves a great deal of time, and to withhold from the passengers the rules relating to their safety in entoring and leaving cars, so that they cannot be pointed to or insisted on by a passenger when he himself or a fellow passenger is imposed upon by these dangerous practices.

"The enforcement of the rules," he says, "would not cost the company one minute on an average trip. All that I ask would amount in the average to but two seconds per man."

He suggests to the Commissioners the company be asked to post up in each car rules in regard to starting and stopping the cars on the lines above indicated, so that the public can be informed.

PROMISED RAILWAY CHANGES

The Manager of the Eckington Line Writes to the Commissioners.

To Restore the Old Belt Line-Modern Methods of Propulsion to Be Substituted for Horses.

In a letter received by the Commission ers today from Mr. H. K. Gray, the gen-eral manager of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad Company, the purpose of the company to make a number of important changes on the Belt line and other lines of the company is indicated. In the first place, the company proposes according to this letter, to resume the operation of the Belt line upon the original route. It is announced also that the company will as soon as practicable abandon the use of horses as a motive power on the lines where they are now used and substitute a modern and approved means of propulsion. This is in line with the statement of President Newbold; recently published in The Star. The letter says: "I have the honor to make application for a permit for the erection of a temporary frame shed on square 330, now occupied by the company. It is proposed to at once by the company. It is proposed to at once resume the operation of the Belt line upon the original route by running continuous trips, thereby avoiding necessary transfer of passengers as at present, and in order to do this stalls will be needed, and will require as shed about reventy feet long and thirty feet wide. The consolidation of both "Belt line" and the 11th street and Florida avenue required the erection of a large brick and the 11th street and Florida avenue required the erection of a large brick stable in March last, and now that it is proposed to add to the number of horses in order to run cars as above stated, temporary provision must be made until a pernanent building can be erected. An additional reason why the company desires to erect a temporary structure is that it is intended as soon as practicable and without unnecessary delay to abandon the use of horses as a motive power on the lines of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home railway companies and substitute a modern and approved means of propulsicn."

"The conductor is off about his duties and the other passengers simply hear and see an angry man, and are annoyed by something they do not understand.

"An experience or two like that soon cures the man of any desire to first ascertain and then maintain his rights to safety in entering a car.

A Core of the conductor is off about his duties and the application for the stable was immediately sent to the building inspector and his report is expected tomorrow. The square on which it is proposed to erect the temporary stabling is between 10th and 11th and W streets and Florida avenue northwest within the fire limits.

The Permit to the building inspector and his report is expected tomorrow. The square on which it is proposed to erect the temporary stabling is between 10th and 11th and W streets and Florida avenue northwest within the fire limits.

the Commissioners would grant the permit, stipulating, however, that the construction shall be removed within six months. The site of the proposed stable, as stated above. is in the fire limits, and according to the building regulations no frame structure can be erected there. But it is claimed that it is in the discretion of the Com-missioners to issue a permit for the erec-tion of a temporary structure upon condi-tion that the same be removed at a specified time. This has been done before in this same square. It is understood that the railroad company will begin opera-tions within a week, and will put the con-tinuous Belt service in force during that

SENATOR STEWART'S IMPROVEMENT

He is Able to Do Work as Editor of the New Silver Paper.

Senator Wm. M. Stewart is now able to visit daily the headquarters of the Silver Knights of America, which are at 1420 New York avenue. Mr. Stewart has his right leg, which was injured recently, when he was leaving a Chevy Chase car, still in plaster, and it is with difficulty that he moves about. He does not suffer pain, however, from the injury, and it is thought that within two or three weeks he will be

able to discard his crutches.
Senator Stewart as editor of the new
weekly paper published in this city spends
a part of his time at his office and personally writes a large portion of the ma terial that goes into the journal. He be lieves he has a medium through which he can communicate with the public that will permit him to meet all criticism of the free silver movement with force.

FINE REMITTED.

No Prof That the Childs Was a Fill-

buster Steamer. The acting secretary of the treasury has caused the treasury officials at Key West, Fla., to remit the fine of \$1,000 which was imposed on the Geo. W. Childs, under suspicion of being a Cuban filibustering craft. The Childs was detained for violation of the navigation laws, not having reported a list of passengers taken from Philadelphia to some port in the West Indies. No evidence could be obtained to show that the Childs was actually engaged in fillbustering, and

was actually engaged in fillustering, and the Spanish government failed to produce any evidence to that effect. The Childs will return to Philadelphia.

The United States government has no right to interfere with any vessel sailing for a port in the West Indies, unless it can be shown that the vessel is actually engaged in fillustering. It is the intention of the officials of the government to continue to keep a sharp lookout for fillusters, and suspected vessels will be closely watched.

SENT TO ATLANTA.

The Picture of the City Post Office as It is to Be.

The large picture of the new city post office which has hung in the office of the supervising architect since the building was begun has been sent to the atlanta exposition. The picture will be a hibited as the present home of the post office in this city, and there is nothing on it to indicate in what year of the Lord the roof will be on or the place will be habitable. Presidential Appointments. The President has appointed the followng postmasters:

North Carolina-Oxford, J. S. Hunt,

OLD KENTUCKY

The First Joint Debate Not Entirely Satisfactory.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE STRADDLES

He Tries to Work Both Sides of the Silver Question.

CARLISLE LOOMS UP

The telegraphic report of the joint debate n Louisville last night between the demo cratic and the republican candidates for governor gives but small comfort to those democrats in Washington solicitous for their party's success in Kentucky. Gen. Hardin, the democratic candidate, who opened the debate, is represented as dwelling too much on past and irrelevant issues, and when, finally, taking up the issues of the day, as treating them indefinitely and unsatisfactory.

An Embarrossing Position.

The meeting was one to which the demo crats were looking with much anxiety. It was conceded that Gen. Hardin's position cculd not well be more embarrassing. One of the most extreme of the free silver men, and one who had committed himself in the fullest manner in a dozen public addresses on the subject, he had been put as dresses on the subject, he had been put as the party's candidate for governor on a platform dictated by Mr. Carlisle, and in its plain interpretation in the most pronounced conflict with the candidate's undeniable convictions. The question from that very moment had borne most distinctly on what Gen. Hardin would say when he came upon the stump. Say nothing? Silence, it was agreed, would be cowardly, and he could not afford it. Go back on his former utterances and come out for the platform? That would cost him the respect and the support of the silver men. Come out with his old views and go back on the platform? That would cost him the support of the gold men. and go back on the platform? That would cost him the support of the gold men. Straddle the question? Here there had to be a pauce, because nobody could tell how expert as a straddler Gen. Hardin on such an issue might prove to be.

The general has straddled the question, and opinions as to his chances of election are formed accordingly. He is not thought to have acquitted himself well. His references to silver were confused. He brought

erces to silver were confused. He brought forward no scheme of his own, nor did he go far enough in any direction to enable his hearers to construct a scheme for themselves. Will he fall between the two stools?

Handicapped by Blackburn. Gen. Hardin's way is made all the more difficult by the course Mr. Blackburn is pursuing. The two men, the one a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and the other a candidate for the Senate, started in the same boat, and remained together in it until the meeting of the democratic state convention. Then they parted company. Gen. Hardin, after accepting his nomination on a gold platform, or one admitting of such an interpretation, relapsed into absolute silence until last night. Mr. Blackburn, on the other hand, kept right on in his advocacy of silver, and is going as far in his deliverances now as he did before the state platform was adopted. This affords a contrast which, it is thought, must injure Gen. Hardin. The friends of silver will note the difference between his course and that of Mr. Blackburn, and in accepting Mr. Blackburn as their leader will, in a measure, repudiate him. in it until the meeting of the democratic

will, in a measure, repudiate him.

Carlisle Looms Up Again. And, now, again Mr. Carlisle looms large on the home horizon. What is he going to do about it? It is generally understood that he will take the stump during the campaign, and speak for the democratic tick et. The administration is very much in-terested in the fight. If the day is lost the charge will be made that defeat grew out of the platform; that if the administration had kept its hands off and permit tration had kept its hands off and permitted the making of a platform in consonance with the party's history in the state the old-time party majority would have been rolled up. But how will the appearance of Mr. Carlisle affect the Blackburn people, who, despite his frequent disclaimance will regard him as a separatorial constraint. people, who, despite his frequent disclaimers, still regard him as a senatorial candidate? Will not factionalism increase? And is not the allaying of factionalism the only possible hope of democratic success? A colloquialism in use in blue grass circles is that "things are pretty flickety in old Kentucky." And they are regarded as getting no better fast. With Mr. Carlisle facing in one direction, Mr. Blackburn in the opposite direction, and General Hardin trying to face both ways at once, the democracy is in the sorest straits it has known since it first assumed power in the state.

Last night's meeting inaugurated a seeral Hardin and his republican oppo

ADMIRAL BUNCE'S FLEET. Ordered to Boston During the Knights

Templar Conclave.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to order Admiral Bunce and his fleet to be a Boston on the 30th and 31st instants on the occasion of the Knights Templar conclave. It is said that Admiral Bunce's fleet is not large enough to permit of satis factory work in the way of maneuvers, and that for this reason the Secretary has yield ed to pressure to have the fleet used for exhibition purposes. The Knights Templa were anxious that the fleet should be at Boston on the 27th instant, when they hold their grand parade, but this cannot be arranged. Ex-Speaker Reed requested the Secretary to have the fleet at Portland Me., for two or three days from the 27th irstant, and orders were given to this effect some time ago, with instructions that nothing should interfere with carrying them out. For this reason the fleet can be at Boston only during the last two days of the conclave. The vessels of the fleet that will be at Boston will probably be the New York, Minneapolis, Dolphin, Atlanta, Raleigh and Montgomery. The Columbia, just out of the dry dock, will probably not be enabled to join the fleet until next month. Me., for two or three days from the 27th

EASTERN OUTRAGES.

Admiral Kirkland May Go to the Mediterranean to Protect Americans. Admiral Kirkland sailed today with the San Francisco for Havre, France, and it is persible that the cru'ser may continue on to the Mediterranean, although it has been thought by officers here that the Marble Head will be sufficient to protect American interests. When Admiral Kirkland was in Asiatic waters before he made a careful report to the Navy Department upon the allegations that had been made of outrages against Americans. This report showed that while there were many rumon affoat as to outrages, such as the crucifixin of some persons, he was never able to find any person who could give any definite information as to any such affair, or to defiritely locate the place where it is al-leged to have taken place. It is said at the State Department that Minister Terrell is

River and Harbor Improvement Contractors Clamoring for Money.

The Treasury Officials Explain Why Warrants to Pay for Such Work Are Withheld.

Numerous complaints from disbursing of ficers in the various river and harbor districts of the country concerning the delay in forwarding money from the Treasury Lepartment in response to requisitions are being received almost daily.

It is represented in these complaints that contractors and laborers are clamorous for their money, three or four months having elapsed since many of them were paid. The War Department officials are reluc-tant to discuss the question, but admit

that complaints are made, and that instead of being confined to any one or two districts, they are quite general. There has been especial criticism from the Detroit and St. Louis districts, in each of which the government is in arrears to the extent of about \$150,000.

The War Department officials say they The War Department officials say they are not responsible for this state of affairs. It has been the practice, heretofore, for the engineer officers in charge of the river and harbor work in the various districts to send in their requisitions at or about the reginning of each month for the money supposed to be necessary to meet the expenses of the month.

Settlements Sald to Be Delayed.

The chief engineer forwards them promptly, giving full credence to the estimates of the subordinate officers in the field, but the Treasury Department, it is said, now shows a disposition to withhold settlement longer than was formerly the case. The War Department officials complain that this has had the effect of keeping the government in arrears to employes, of causing criticism of their department, and of hardship to persons dependent upon this work. In the case of the work in the Detroit district, for ir stance, it is represented that Gen. Poe, in charge of the work there, was compelled to send two telegrams vrging attention to his requisition before he could get the meney upon it. Rumor placed the amount of requisitions withheld at from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, but the chief of the warrant division of the treasury, when seen, said this report was an exaggeration, and that his books show that only a little over \$600,000 in requisitions stand unpaid. arrears to employes, of causing criticism of

In the Treasury Department.

The requisitions for river and harbor work come from the War Department, and when indorsed as immediately necessary, are, according to Mr. McClennan, forthwith paid over to the engineer in charge. It was the custom, it was explained at the Treasury Department, until the administration of Secretary Foster, to issue warrants for requisitions of officers in charge of river and harbor work immediately on their receipt. But under Secretary Foster's direction, a change was ordered, by which the amounts standing to the credit of disbursing officers were reduced from over \$40,000,000. This change was the result of an investigation which showed that requisitions were often made by disbursing officers for large sums when their balances were large, and there was, it is stated, absolutely no immediate use for the money for which they called. with paid over to the engineer in charge.

today, with over 500 delegates and past officers in attendance. Reports received show a membership of 44,100 in this state. The following officers were on duty: Grand Chancellor R. H. Jackson, Pittsburg; Grand Vice Chancellor Charles G. Freed, Philadelphia; Grand Prelate H. N. Dunnel, Scranton: Grand Master of the Exchequer Julius Mountney, Philadelphia; Grand Master-at-arms Charles F. Linde, Grand Master-at-arms Charles F. Linde, Philadelphia; Grand Inner Guard John S. Graham, Lancaster; Grand Outer Guard C.

Graham, Lancaster; Grand Outer Guard C.

M. Deem, Reading.

At the opening Mayor Shanaman and Cyrus T. Fox delivered addresses of welcome, to which Grand Chancellor Jackson responded. This afternoon there was a highly creditable parade, in which 1,000 members of the Uniformed Rank participated. Among the speakers this morning. ipated. Among the speakers this morning was Past Chancellor Stratton of Philadel-phia.

DR. EISENBRAY'S SUICIDE.

Probably Affected by His Long Ill-

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 20.-Dr. Lehman Eisenbray, a prominent dentist of Chestnut Hill, committed suicide at his nome on Chestnut Hill this morning by shooting himself. Dr. Eisenbray had an office on Arch street above 17th, and his patrons were among the most prominent

pecple of the city. About a year ago Dr. Eisenbray became About a year ago Dr. Eisenbray became a sufferer from nervous diseases, and he removed to Florida, thinking to benefit his health. He remained there during all last winter, and returned home in April last. Sirce then he has been almost continually confined to his bed. About a month ago he threatened to take his life, and since then his family have kept a careful watch on his actions, but today he in some manner obtained 2 revolver and took his life.

CHASING INDIAN OUTLAWS.

They Are Charged With Depredations and Murder. WILCOX, Ariz., August 20.-A troop of cavalry has been sent to the Horn basin country in pursuit of a band of Indian outlaws, who have been committing depredations in that region for several months. A squaw has arrived here, who says she was captured by the band, who murdered her mother and forced her and her papoose to accompany them. She finally escaped, and rode night and day until she arrived here to report the matter to the authori-

Several other murders are said to have

ELECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA, Members of the Constitutional Con-

vention to Be Chosen. COLUMBIA, S. C., August 20.-There is an election in South Carolina today for members of the constitutional convention, which meets on September 10. The demoeratic primaries were held on July 30, and resulted in the numination of about 115 reform and 43 conservative democrats. In a rumber of counties the democratic candilates are unopposed today, while in others there are independent democratic candidates and republican tickets in the field. Senators Irby and Tillman, Gov. Evans, ex-Gov. Sheppard and Congressmen Stokes, ex-Gov and Talbert are all among the democratic nominees and sure of election. They will to a large extent shape the work of the convention

Reported Arrest of Lynchers. TACOMA, Wash., August 20.-It is re ported that several ranchers living near illensburg have been arrested for alleged

HOLDING BACK FUNDS LEDBY FOUR MINUTES

The Defender Defeated Vigilant on the First Round.

TRIAL RACE OFF NEW JERSEY COAST

Owing to Accident Second Round Was Not Sailed.

DETAILS OF THE CONTEST

NEW YORK, August 20.-The first of the rial races of the yachts Defender and Vigilant, to decide which shall contest with Valkyrie III for the America's cup, was sailed today. The course was ten miles south southwest from Sandy Hook lightship, which meant a beat to and around a mark boat off Asbury Park.

and the sky was somewhat overcast. HIGHLANDS, 11:10 a.m.-Defender is near the starting line, but Vigilant is about two miles away. It is expected that the gun will be fired in about thirty min-

The yachts are off. Vigilant crossed the line at 11:45 and Defender at 11:46. 12:06 p.m.-Defender appears to have

pace.
Vigilant rounded the mark at 1:14:37, just 5 minutes 17 seconds behind Defender. She then squared away for the run home.
At 1:50 p.m., or about forty minutes after rounding the mark, it was estimated that Defender had a lead of twelve minutes on Vigilant.

1:52 p.m.—The committee boat has just signaled that the course is to be sailed over twice.

twice.

2:05 p.m.—Defender has turned the mark, and is standing off again on the starboard tack, in a beat to the outer mark for the second time.

2:10 p.m.—Vigilant rounded the lightship and 1:2:08:20 only four minutes behind and

2:40 p.m.-Defender has eased off and is new running back toward Sandy Hook.
The race has been called off.
Vigilant, instead of following Defender, Vigilant, Instead of following Defender, continued away toward the Jersey shore toward the outer mark. But the stake boat is on her way home and is passing the Highlands. It would seem from this that Defender, for some unknown reason, has given up the race and the Vigilant is keeping on in spite of it.

2:38 p.m.—It is understood here that Defender's jib split before it was taken in. Defender is still standing toward Sandy Hook and is evidently out of the race.

NEW YORK August 20—This morning.

NEW YORK, August 20.—This morning there was every prospect of a fine day's racing for the rival yachts, Defender and Vigilant, both eager to do battle in defense

of the Grand Lodge of the America's cup.

August 20.—The twenty-session of the Grand of Pythias, opened here to 500 delegates and past addance. Reports received hip of 44,169 in this state.

Gleens were on duty to the cooks were relieved and "all hands" and the cooks were relieved on deek to present the cooks were relieved on the cooks were relieved o

watches were relieved and "all hands" and the cooks were piped on deck to prepare for the business of the day.

What little haze there was about the Long Island and New Jersey shores was soon dissipated under the influence of the breeze and the rays of the sun, and by 7 o'clock the morning was perfect in every respect. The white caps, which had specked the ocean yesterday, were no longer there, but the sleeping waters were fast being ruffled into renewed life.

The race today, according to program, was to be ten miles to windward or leeward and return, as the wind serves, the committee reserving the right to send the yachts over the course a second time.

The second race to be dec'ded on Thursday, will be over a triangular course, eight

Talk of the Yachtsmen. Prior to the race today the opinion pre-vailed that both Vigilant and Defender

would snow up in much better form than they have hitherto done, and the handlers of the latter yacht were understood to have expressed the belief that they would give the old cup defender a more severe beating than any previously administered, in spite of the fact that Vigilant is understood to have been greatly improved.

But the experts who have studied the question most closely say that Defender needs to be tuned up to the highest pitch in order to defeat Valkyrie in a light breeze. The English yacht, since her arrival here, has been closely examined by men competent to express an opinion on the subject, and they joined in saying that she should prove to be a remarkably fast boat in light airs, owing to her great beam, although the Defender is looked upon, on account of her finer model, as likely to beat her in going to windward.

In any case close contests between the cup challenger and the cup defender are anticipated. Hence, more interest was taken in the trial race today than would otherwise have been the case, in view of the repeated defeats inflicted upon Vigilant by Defender.

Both Defender and Vigilant have been measured; but for obvious reasons the

measured; but for obvious reasons the figures are kept secret for the present. It is said, however, that there is very little difference in the measurements of the old and new cup defenders, a fact which cau some astonishment.

for the fray, while a small fleet of fishing

watching the crew setting sail or preparing to do so.

Soon Vigilant's big mainsail was started up the mast, and by 8:50 it was well to the

beeze.

By 9 a.m. the smoky haze, which had been hovering over the Long Island shore, had almost entirely cleared away, and the wind was holding good from the westward.

Vigilant's club-topsail soon followed her mainsall aloft and in three minutes was in good shape.

and in three minutes was in good shape.

Almost immediately afterward the crew of Defender tailed on to the halyards of that gallant yacht, but some time elapsed before it was setting to the satisfaction of Capt. Haff. Vigilant tripped anchor at 9:10 a.m., and glided away under mainsail, clubtonsail and foresail. topsail and foresail.

The breeze by this time had fallen off somewhat, and Vigilant slowly headed out-

somewhat, and vignant story, side the Hook.

Defender, at 9:20, was taken in tow by the press boat and started for Scotland lightship with her mainsall hoisted and her jib, in stops, on the stay. The Course S. S. W. The wind had pulled around slightly to

strength. The weather was delightfully clear and bracing.

Illinois—Murphysboro', R. J. Forrester. California—Selma, W. F. Staley. Texas—Waxahachie, W. G. Williams. North Dakota—Grafton, T. D. Robertson. business portion of this village, including pected to be careful not to try them on in participation in the lynching of the Vinsons at Ellensburg last week. The names of the arrested men have not been learned. nearly one-half of the residences, burned yesterday. Loss, \$75,000. dividual men who accidentally learn their rights and believe that the practices are taking every possible precaution to protect Americans and their property.

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Besterdap's Star contained 29 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 543 separate announces ments. Ehese advertisers bought publicity-not merely

The wind was light from west southwest, not more than eight knots an hour,

overhauled Vigilant and to be windward overhauled Vigilant and to be windward of her and crawling ahead prettily.

1:10 p.m.—Defender rounded the stake boat at 1:09:20, and soon squared away urder sail on the run home. Vigilant was about a mile behind, and the wind still steady from the southwest. Defender, a minute after rounding, broke out her spinnaker and balloon jib, and went tearing along for the finish line at a steamboat pace.

at 2:08:30, only four minutes behind, and had pulled up 1 minute 15 seconds in the run home. After rounding Vigilant stood away after Defender on the starboard tack. The Race Called Off.

day, will be over a triangular course, eight miles to a leg, and the America's cup committee at the conclusion of this contest will decide as to the recessity of a third race on Saturday.

would show up in much better form than they have hitherto done, and the handlers

The Defender at 8:30 a.m. had her jib up in stays and was otherwise making ready vessels clustered around the two rivals,

Making Ready.

the westward and had increased

At 11:30 a.m. the commodore boat sig